APPENDIX

To a PIECE, intitled,

SOME

REFLECTIONS

ONTHE

Nature of Original Sin, Baptismal Regeneration, &c.

In which some Notice is taken of the Mistakes of a learned Author.

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APPENDIX, &c.

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XXXXING very lately met with a Book, H & wrote by a learned Gentleman, in which are some few Things very different, in my humble Opinion, from the Doctrine of the Gospel; I chose, by way of Appendix, to take some Notice of them in this separate Manner, rather th. n to disperse the Remarks through various parts of the Dialogues.

It was not judged material to mention the huthor's Name, as the Reader is only defired to consider the Arguments which are here offered.

But first, let us attend to that glorious De-Scription of Divine Faith, which the Sacred Oracles have given us.

" Faith is the Substance of Things hoped for; " the Evidence of Things not seen (a). It is a

" Principle of the Operation of God (b): which pu-" rifies the Heart (c); and gains the Victory over the World ;

(4) Heb. xi. 1. (1) Col. ii. 12. (1) Acts xv. 9 Ch. xxvi. 18.

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" can quench all the fiery Darte of the Dwil (d).

Here then is a divine living Principle, sufficient to stir up every Faculty of the Soul; and to inspire us with Courage and Resolution to trample the World, and the God of it, under our Feet.

Let this be now compared with the Defeription given of Faith by the ingenious Writer just men-

tioned.

" Raith signifies the believing the Word of Ged; affenting to it; relying, or resting upon it; and affing accordingly."

Can it be any Wonder, that fuch a Faith should leave Men in Sin; and that " Death muft be fent at last to kill it;" and thus give the Believer a final Deliverance? For surely the Faith. here described can never make Felix, nor the Failor, tremble. It can never, by any Kirtue of its own, cause one Soul to cry out - What must I do to be faved? Nor can it, by any intrinsie Power in itself, gain the Victory over the World, the Fleft, or the Devil. For do not we fee Multitudes of warm Professors, who believe, affent, rely, and rest, upon the Word of God; - and yet continue all their Lives in the Gall of Bitterness. and the Band of Iniquity? Slaves to all the Follies, the Vanisies, the Pleasures, and Pride of Life .-And what should restrain them? Not this Faith most

⁽a) St John v. 4. (b) Gal. v. 6. (c) & Thef. v. 8. (d) Ephes. vi, 14, 16. 23 movner.

most certainly! For this, not being a Faith of the Operation of God, can have no supernatural or divine Instuence over them.—It not being a divine living Principle inspired by the Spirit of God, can never give any spiritual Life to a Soul dead in Sin; nor enable it to act according to the divine spiritual Gospel of the Lord. Jesus!

So uide is the Difference between a Faith, which none but God can inspire; and a Faith, which every proud Pharisee may lay claim to!

And therefore, is it surprizing, that such a Believer should be for ever complaining of falling short in Duty? This, he certainly will and must do, whilst Conscience retains any power of re-

proving.

However, his Comfort is, (provided he can take Comfort in it) that "Christ, is his Law-fulfiller;"— that "Christ has kept the Law for Him!'— Confequently, it may well be asked, — What would this weak Believer have? Would he keep, for instance, the Ten Commandments? For what Reason?—Has not Christ kept them for Him? Or does he think he can keep them better Himself?—Why then should he indulge this "legal Spirit?"—However, so it is; that every Time, such weak Believers break one of the divine Commands, their Conscience is apt to fly in their Face, and make them quite miserable!

One would think, that some of the following Scriptures had fastened upon their Minds! — If you love me, says the blessed Jesus, keep my Commandments (a). He that hath my Commandments,

(a) St. John xiv. 15.

(6)

" and keepeth them, he is is that loveth me, -If a Man love me, he will keep my Words .- He that e loveth me not, keepeth not my Sayings (a) . - Herein " is my Father glorified, that ye bare much Fruit 46 If ye keep my Commandments, ye shall abide in my Love; even as I have kept my Father's Com-" mandments, and abide in his Love. - Ye are my "Friends, if ye do what soever I command you."(b) " By this," fays the beloved Disciple of Christ, we know that we love the Children of God, " when we love God and keep his Commandment's. For this is the Love of God, that we keep his Commandments; and his Commandments are not e grievous." (c) St. Paul declares, that " we are the Workmanec Ship of God, created in Christ Jesus unto good Works; which God hath before ordained, that " we should walk in them." (d) He prays that the Coloffians " might be enabled to walk worthy of the .. Lord unto all pleasing; being fruitful in every " good Work." (e) And he directs Titus, "confant-" In to offirm, that they which have believed in God, " might be careful to maintain good Works (f)." And only to mention one or two Passages more, "The dead were judged every Man according to whir Works (g). Bleffed are they, fays the Ala pha and Orega, " That do his Commandments, se that they may have right to the tree of Life(b). I will give unto every one of you, according to your Works(i)-Hold that fast, which thou hast, ove me, tavs the bleffed leftis, keep my Com. (4) St. John xiv. 21, 23, 21. (6) Ch. xv. 8, 10, 14. (1) 1 St. John v. 2, 3. (d) Ephes. 2. 10. (e) Col. i. 10. (1) Titus iii. 8. (g) Rev. xx. 13. (b) Ch.

xxii. 14. (!) Ch. ii. 23.

sthat no Man take thy Crown." (a)

But now, is it possible for a serious Christian, to attend to these awful Declarations; (even the he knows he must be saved of mere Grace only), and not feel a deep concern for so frequently falling short in the discharge of his Duty? — And yet a very serious Christian declares; — " that Believers will never live comfortably, till they see the Law dead and buried!"

I had much rather they could see "the old." Man dead and buried! The whole corrupt na"ture crucified; and the Body of Sin destroyed;
"that so, they might might not henceforth serve
"Sin!" But on the contrary, be "dead in"deed unto Sin; but alive unto God, thro' Jesus." Christ our Lord!" (b) For I fear there
are but too great a Number already of these comfortable Believers in the World! Such soutbeartedones, as seldom betray a legal spirit, when
they have violated any Branch of the divine Law.
But who being hardened thro' the Deceitsulness of
Sin, are able to sin on, with much Peace and
Tranquility of Mind!

Believer, whoever thou art, let me intreat thee not to be afraid of humbling thyself before God, under every Deviation from the divine Commands. Otherwise, thy Spirit will grow more slack and remists, and thy sleepy Negligence will make thee pay dear, for having been more afraid of a legal Spirit, than of

violating the Law of God!

Indeed, when Men are taught, that "though God is able to fave them from the very being of Corruption, new as well as in Heaven; but that

⁽a) Rev. iii. 11. (b) Rom. vi. 6, 13.

that it is not his Mind and Will:" And that he will " fend Death to kill Sin :" - I fay, when they are thus taught, can fuch Doctrines tend to ftir them up - " to cleanfe themselves from all Filthiness " of the Flesh and Spirit; and to perfect Holiness " in the Fear of God (a)? Or to use all Diligence " to add one Grace to another; and even to abound " in them; that so they may be neither sothful " (b), nor unfruitful in the Knowledge of our " Lord Jesas C'rist (c)." So far from it; that without more Light and Power, than fuch Doct ines have any tendency to inspire, - the Believer will only fink deeper into the fleep of Sin and evernal Death: And may contentedly wait for Holineft, till both Holiness and Heaven are shut up from him!

But furely, whatever tends to flacken our Ze ! and Diligence in feeking after universal Holiness (which implies univer fal Obedience) can never proceed from the Gof el of C rift! And further, when God promises his People, to "cleanfe them from " al their Filthiness and all their Idols :- To give " them a new Heart and a new Spirit : - To put his " [holy] Spirit within them; and to cause them to walk in his Statutes, and to keep his Judgmen s, or and do then (d);" Can'it thou, Believer, imagine, it is t me enough, to part with all thy Filthinefs, and all thy Idols, when thou comest into the R gions of H liness ? Or that it will be foon enough to receive the hely Spirit to cause thee to walk in the divine Statutes, and to keep and do the divine Judgments, - when " Death is fent to

⁽b) agy 85. 10

^{. (}r) 2 St. Pet. i. 5, 8.

⁽d) Ezek. xxxvi 25 -- 27() 11 ... 12 ... (1)

kill Sin?"-Believer, restect attentively on thy

Thou art called to be " an Habitation of God; " thra' the Spirit; (a)—to be spiritually united to

" Christ; (b) and to have Christ dwelling in thy.

" Heart by Faith; (c) and out of his Fulness to

" receive, and Grace for Grace." (d)

Thou art also called to " a Fellowship with the "Holy Ghost; (e) to have the Kingdom of God set up within thee, (f) even Rightsousness, and Peace, and Joyin the Holy Ghost: (g) And even to be filled with all the Fulness of God (b)!"—How can'st thou therefore imagine,—that it is agreeable to the Mind and Will of God, that the Kingdom of the Devil should also continue within thee, till Death comes to destroy it?

Art thou not called to " put off the old Man " and his Deeds; and to put on the new Man, which after God is created in Righteousness and true Holiness?" (i). But can the: old Man be thus put off; and yet live and rule in. thy Soul? Or dost thou think it needful he should. live there, as long as thou livest upon Earth, inorder to make and keep thee bumble? Be affured, that one powerful Ray of divine Grace will make thee more humbly and holy, than poring upon thy. Corruptions, for twenty Years together! God gives us a Sight of them to humble us; but this: will not cleanse us. Dream not therefore of any Necessity for thy continuing a Leper .- Christ came on purpose to " make an End of Sin, and to bring. 3/27

⁽a) Ephes. ii. 22. (b) St. John xv. 4—7. 1 St. John i. 3. (c) Ephes. iii. 17. (d) St. John i. 16: (e) 2 Cor. xiii. 14. (f) St. Luke xvii. 21. (g) Romt xiv. 17. (b) Ephes. iii. 19. (c) Ch iv. 22.—24.

in everlasting Righteoufness."(a) He is now willing and able to cleanse thee of thy Leprosy ! (b) Therefore oppose not thy Unbelief to his Will or Power! Be not faithless, but believing : (c) - All Things are poffible to him that believeth (d) Believe therefore; and the Victory is thine ! (e) Take heed, Believer, left thy Unbelief prevent many mighty Works from being wrought in thy Soul! (f) However, be strictly careful, that thy Faith be of the right Kind ; - Faith of the operation of God; (g) working by Love, (h) and bringing forth all the Fruits of Rightedusness; for thou art called to be filled with them. (i) Moreover pray earnestly, that the Love of God may be shed abroad in the Heart by the Holy Ghost; (k) and that thou mayest love Him, with thy while H art, and Soul, and Mind, and Strength (1); and that thou mayst be at med with the whole Armour of God; and then fear not but Satan and all his Hill will fly before thee! " Be thou only thus frong in the Lord, and in the Power of his Might (m)." But let not the great Apostle of the Gent les prove a stumbling-block to thee! He was no more fet for thy Fall, than his great Master. Both indeed have unhappily proved fo to many: But it was entirely their own Fault : And therefore, Lintreat, that thou wouldst not increase the Number!

Do not fay, that "the Apolle Paul, even after he had gloriously preached Christ for above twenty Years, was, by his own Confession,—
"Wretched, and Carnal, and fild under Sin (n):"
And

⁽a) Dan ix. 24. (b) St. Matth. viii. 2, 3. (c) St. John xx. 27. (d) St. Mark ix. 23. (e) i St. John v. 4. (f) St. Matt. xiii. 58. (g) Col. ii. 12. (b) Gal. v. 6. (i) Phil. i. 11. (c) Rom. v. 5. (b) St. Mark xii. 30. (m) Eph. vi. 10—18. (n) Rom. vii. 14, 24.

And then conclude, that it would be Folly and "Prefumption in thee, to expect to be less wretched, less carnal, or less fold under Sin."

This wretched Logic, which it is to be feared has ruined Thousands of Souls, will but hold thee faster in the Chain of the Sins; and consequently keep thee much longer out of the glorious Liberty of the Children of God! It has indeed the Authority of the great St. Austin; but what Pity is it, that he ever altered his first Thoughts! For after his Mind was heated (or as the learned Dr. Whitby expresses it, after it was foured) by the Pelagian Controversy, his Sentiments were all changed for the worse (a). Before this fatal Period, he expressly and frequently fays, that the A oftle was only describing " a Man under the Law, before Grace." And elsewhere he thus mention his Opinion,-" The Apostle seems to me in that Place to have taken upon bimself, the Person of one, who was " under the Law (b) .- Of the same Sentiments appear all the Fathers before St. Austin; and all " the Greek Commentators (e)." And happy had it been for the World, had St. Auftin never been provoked to change his Opinion! Since, as the

(a) Post autem Animum erga Pelagianos acerbatum, omnia in pejus, pro more mutavit.

(b) Describitur Homo sub Lege positus ante Gratiam.

— Liber expos. quat. propas. ex Epist. ad Rom — Quo loco videtur mihi Apostolus transfigurasse in se Hominem sub Lege positum — Ad Simplic. Mediol. Lib. I.

(c) Est porro insuper notandum Patres omnes ante Augustinum existimasse Apostolum Paulum à commatte saltem decimo quarto hæc scripsisse, non de seipso jam prenato sit Commentatores Graci omnes.

fame learned Dr. Whithy observes, it gave Oc-

However, our ingenious Author "esseems it as a Proof that the Apost le was there speaking of bimself; because he mentions bimself Thirty-ie eight Times." Let us therefore examine, when

ther the Number of Times, can prove this javourite

Point.

For supposing St. Paul had repeated these Words, " through my Lye (b)" - even forty Times, instead of Thirty eight; -would our ingenious Aushor have concluded, that the Apofile really meant a Lye of his own? Or suppose, that St James had as often faid - therewith (that is, with the Tongue) " curse we Men (c)," would this be any. Prof, that he designed to include himself? Or if St Peter had faid fifty Times (d), when we walked in abominable Idolatries,"-yet, who would . have concluded from thence, that he had himfelf been an abominable Idolater?-And laftly, fuppose that our holy Lord had, even five bundred Times, called the Bread, his Body, and the Wine his Blood; would this in the Opinion of our Auther, have been any Proof of Transubstantiation? I durst fay it would not. Therefore the mere Repetition of a Word or Sentence can neither help us to the true Meaning, nor make the least Alteration in it.

How

⁽a) See the learned Dr's Stricture Patrum, and his Commentary in loc.

⁽⁶⁾ Rom. iii. 7. (c) St James iii. 9.

⁽d) 1 St Pet. iv. -,

However, this learned Writer thinks he has found a Demonstration, from the viith of the Romans Verse 2, that St, Paul did certainly speak of himself in those Parts of the seventh Chapter .-Let us view it: " The Law of the Spirit of Life in Christ Jesus, " fays the Apostle, " hath made me free from the Law of Sin and Death, " Rom. viii. 2. This, it feems, is a Demonstration, that this very Apostle was then carnal and fold under Sin!

How differently does the same Demonstration affect different Persons? I have always taken this Verse as a plain Demonstration of just the Contrary! And that I may not be thought fingular in it; I shall mention the Sentiments of a truly learned and pious Divine, who must be esteemed (at least in the prefent Case) to be a very unprejudiced Judge .-

"To suppose," says the late Reverend Dr Doddridge " the Apostle speaks all these Things . of bimfelf as the confirmed Christan that he really was when he wrote this Epifle is not only foreign, but contrary to the whole Scope of his Discourse, . co asswell as to what is expressly afferted, Ch. viii.

66 2. (a)."

Let us next proceed to what our learned Author tells us, concerning imputed Righteoufness.

"This, he affirms, the Apostle has not scrupled to mention eleven Times in one Chapter Rom. iv." They, who can discover imputed Righteousness mentioned eleven Times in that Chapter, have, I mult

⁽⁴⁾ Family-Expositor, on Rom. vii. 7. Note a.

must confess, a superior Eye sight to mine-I can only find in that Chapter, the Apostle speaking, fix or feven Times, of Faith imputed for Righteousness; -that is, Faith imputed or reckoned as the Meanor Instrument of Justification, as our own Church expresses it in her Homilies (a); because by, or through Faith, we are justified (b); that is, by, or through Faith, we embrace the pardoning Love of God. And therefore, when St Paul varies his Phrase, in this Chapter; and mentions-" God " imputing Righteousness;" Verse 6. and " that "Righteousuess might be imputed unto them [the " Gentiles] also;" Verse II. - what can the Aposle mean, (if we suppose he talks consistently) but that "God justifies or pardons a Sinner through Faith?" There being no other Way of Justification for Jew or Gentile. Thus is the Apostle quite confistent and altogether of a Piece: Nor is imputed Righteonfness (in our learned Author's Senfe) to much as once mentioned in the whole Chapter !

But let us, in the last Place, take Notice of this Gentleman's Criticism on the Particle ev (c), in St Peter's second Episte, Chap. i. Verse in and which he insists should have been translated—in.

In the first Place, he is too great a Scholar not to know, that the Greek Particle ev, (like the Hebrew Beth, to which it answers) has various Acceptations; and therefore it does not necessarily fignify:

—in.—However, let it be translated—in; and let

⁽a) Part. II, p. 258, 259.

⁽c) It is indeed in the Piece 215: But this is a Mistake of the Printer.

the Sentence be thus rendered,—"Faith in the Right teousness of our God and Saviour;"—yet it will not afford the least Encouragement to the Unrighteous, (whilst they live unrighteously) to rely upon imputed Right outness! For what is Faith in that Righteoutness of our God and Saviour;—but Faith in that Justification, which Christ, by his Blood has purchased for us; and which, by Faith, we receive from God? And what is this, but St Paul's Justification by Faith!—And is it any wonder, that St Peter should agree with him?

Believer, if thou hast any true Value for thy Soul, take heed of what is commonly called, imtuted Righteousness!-Be affured that neither St Peter, nor St Paul, ever preached it. For can'ft thou imagine, whilft St Paul bids thee, -" to " work out thine own Salvation with Fear and " Trembling; to deny ungodlines and worldly Lufts; and to live joberly, and righteoufly, and godly in " this present World (a)." Can'ft thou imagine he should tell thee, -" thou need not do either : " For Christ has done all!" -- Or when St Poter commands thee, -" to gives Diligence to make thy " Calling and Election fure: Nay, to give all " Diligence, to add one Grace to another; and even to abound in them (b);" - can'ft thou se get leave of thyself to suppose, -that he would teach thee, - that nothing was necessary for thee to do; but only to plead the Obedience of Christ, " who had already performed the whole for " thee?" Therefore let me advise thee if thou art a Stranger to the convincing Power of the

⁽a) Philip. ii. 12, Titus ii. 12.

^{(4) 2} Pet. i. 5, 10.

Spirit,—seek for that Holy Spirit, through Christ, to work powerful Convictions in thy Heart;—to apply the atoning Blood to thy guilty Confeience;—to seal up the pardoning Love of God to thy Soul, by a divine Faith;—to make thee a new Creature in Christ Jesus, and to enable thee to the filled with all the Finits of rightconsness which are by Jesus Christ unto the Glory and Prase of God (a)."

Thus, Believer may Thou and I " grow in ". Grace, and in the Knowledge of our Lord and Saviour fesus Christ (b) 1" May we take up our " Crofs daily, and follow Christ (c) !" May we forget, with the great Apostle St Paul, " thefe Things, which are behind, and reach forth those Things, which are before; and press toward the Mark, " for the Prize of the high Calling of God in Christ. " Jesus (d) !" May we thus, through the allpowerful Affistance of the Holy Spirit, be enabled to " fight the good Fight of Faith: "-and then, through the alone Merits and Mediation of the Lord fefus, may we to tay hold on eternal Life " (e)!" And may the divine Bleffings be the Portion of every ferious Reader, for the Sake of Him, who " tafted Death for every One (f) :" And therefore to Him, with Father and Holy Spirit, be ascribed all Honour, Praife, Power, Might, Majefty and Deminion, both now and forever. Amen (g) !"

⁽a) Phil. i, 17. (b) 2 St Pet. iii. 18, (c) St Luke ix, 23. (d) Phil. ili, 13-14. (e) Tim: yi. +2. (f) Heb. ii. 9.

^{2. 12)} Rev. i. 5. 6. Ch. v. 12) 13. Ch. vii 10.

